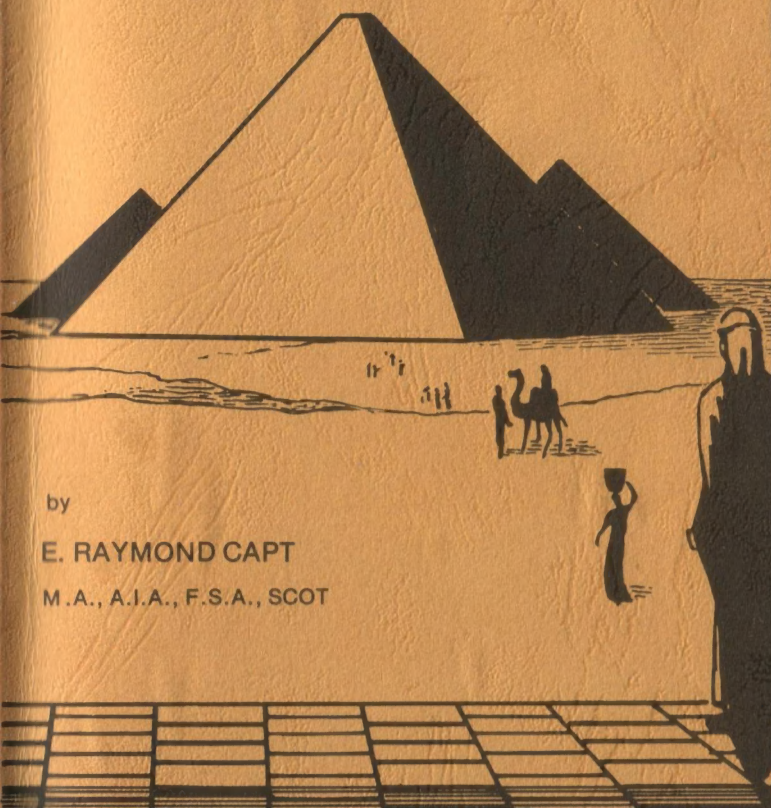


# The GREAT PYRAMID DECODED

With an introduction  
to PYRAMIDOLOGY



by

E. RAYMOND CAPT

M.A., A.I.A., F.S.A., SCOT

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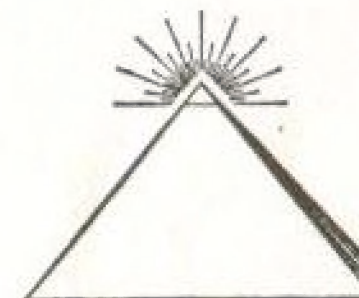
# THE GREAT PYRAMID DECODED

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THE SPHINX AND PYRAMID

## PREFACE

Jeremiah 32: 18-29 states that God—

*"...hast set signs and wonders in the land of Egypt, even unto this day."*

In Egypt are found over 80 pyramids, built over a period of 1000 years, between the 27th and 18th centuries B.C. The most famous are the Pyramids of Giza. Only three are of any note, or size, and the smaller ones are now little more than ruins. Of these three, the largest is the Great Pyramid.

Who has not wondered about the Great Pyramid of Giza? It has always ranked first among the pyramids of Egypt and is the only remaining one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Thus it proves itself to be the greatest and most enduring of all.

What story does it tell? The monuments of Egypt are covered with hieroglyphic writing. Their record may be easily read by the expert. The Great Pyramid in this respect is silent. If it has a message, that message is not on the surface for anyone to read—and forget.

In our day, Pyramidology, with the aids of modern archaeology and scientific research, has unlocked the secret of the Pyramid of Giza. The Great Pyramid stands decoded. It is the greatest archaeological discovery of all times. The evidence of this has been collected for us. There is no need for imagination or assumption. Let us analyze the evidence and translate it into as simple English as the technical nature of the subject matter will permit.





THE SPHINX AND PYRAMID





THE GREAT PYRAMID FROM THE AIR  
(looking south-east)

## HISTORICAL RECORD

Although the Pharaoh in whose reign the Great Pyramid was built, was Khufu (Cheops), second king of the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty, all the evidence supports the record of Herodotus that "strangers to Egypt" supervised the building of the Great Pyramid.

Herodotus, who has been called "The Father of History," wrote that Cheops reigned 50 years, and that his brother Cephren, who succeeded to the kingdom, reigned 56 years. Thus, he adds, "106 years are reckoned, during which the Egyptians suffered all kinds of calamities; and for this length of time the temples were closed and never opened."

Manetho, an Egyptian priest, explains that the temples were closed during the time of the Shepherd Kings (Cory's Ancient Fragments, pg. 68). He writes, "...there came up from the East, in a strange manner, men of an ignoble race, who had the confidence to invade our country, and easily subdued it by their power, without a battle. All this nation," continues Manetho, "was styled Hycsos, the Shepherd Kings. The first syllable, 'Hyc', according to the sacred dialect denoted a king, and the 'sos' signifies a shepherd according to the vulgar tongue; and of these is compounded the term Hycsos. Some say they were Arabians."

Archbishop Ussher, the noted Church historian, in his chronology, refers to the migration of the Shepherd Kings from Arabia into Egypt. From Ussher and other authorities, it seems that some "Shepherd-Prince" coming from Arabia or Palestine was enabled to exert such an amount of mental control over King Cheops as to induce the King to shut up the idolatrous temples and compel his subjects to labour in the erection of the Great Pyramid. Under this "shepherd-prince," Egypt's national religion was overturned in favour of the more simple worship of the One God.

Upon completion of the Great Pyramid, ancient writings of the historians say that the "foreign" people withdrew and their departure was the cause of great rejoicing among the Egyptians. The restraint being removed, the people returned with fresh zest to their idolatrous practices.

Bible chronology and findings of archaeology have established the date of the start of the building of the Great Pyramid at 2623 B.C. This has caused many Egyptologists to dispute today the Hyksos



theory since modern archaeologists have labeled a much later migration into Egypt as Hyksos, and assigned a period (1800-1500 B.C.) as their domination of parts of Egypt.

It is generally agreed, however, that the beginnings of Hyksos control of Egypt are obscure and that during the period of the Third and Fourth Dynasties the Egyptians furnished the labor for the erection of several pyramids, culminating in the Great Pyramid.

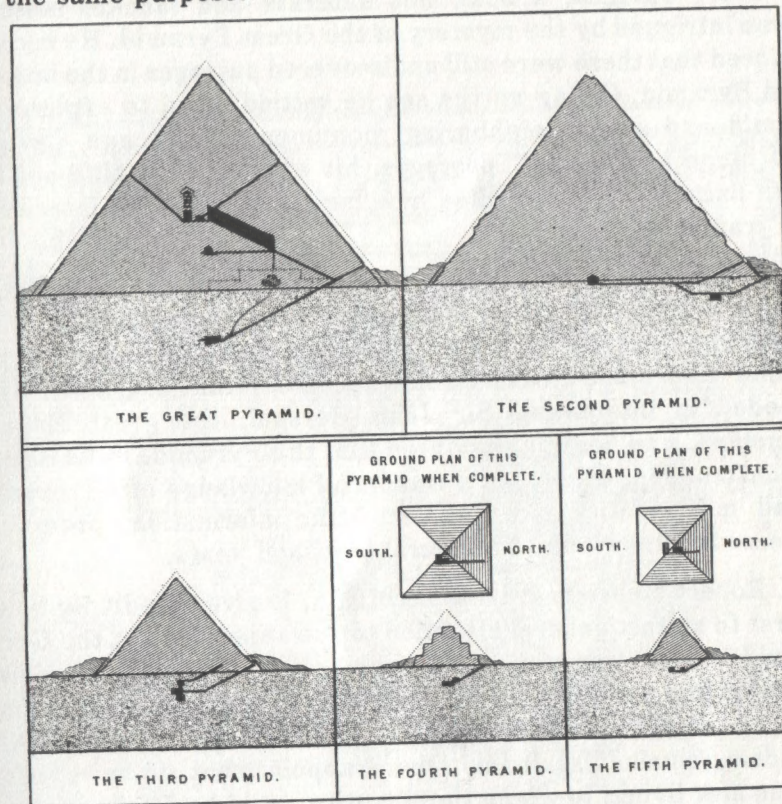
Herodotus informs us that the construction of the Great Pyramid commenced only when a sufficient force of skilled masons was available. He wrote, "They worked to the number of one hundred thousand men at a time, each party three months." It took 20 years labor although some records add 10 years for cutting stone and preparing the site.

According to Professor Flinders Petrie, one three month period fell during the inundation of the Nile, when field-work was at a stand-still and the services of 100,000 men for transporting the stones could be easily obtained. The stone-cutters and masons were probably engaged all the year round in the quarries and on the pyramid itself.

Herodotus continues: "This pyramid was first built in the form of a flight of steps. After the workmen had completed the pyramid in this form, (probably by means of four ramps, one on each side increasing in height around the pyramid as the pyramid heightened - author) they raised other stones (casing stones) by means of machines, made of short beams, from the ground of the first tier of steps; and after the stone was placed there it was raised to the second tier by another machine; for there were as many machines as there was tiers of steps; or perhaps the same machine, if it was easily moved was raised from one tier to the other, as it was required for lifting the stones."

Herodotus also states that Cheops never used the Great Pyramid as a tomb, but was buried elsewhere, namely "in a subterranean region on a island there surrounded by the waters of the Nile." This is confirmed by the historian Diodorus Siculus who says Cheops was buried "in an obscure place." An additional archaeological confirmation has recently been discovered in an inscription on a scarab found by the Egyptologist Abdul Moneim Abu Bakr which speaks of the "Southern Tomb of Khufu." The Southern Tomb is obviously not a pyramid, which would not conform to Diodorus' description "an obscure place."

Both the second and third Pyramids were clearly intended to serve as sepulchres for the kings who built them, and it has been erroneously concluded, by some, that the Great Pyramid was built for the same purpose.



In historical times many well-known visitors left records of their descriptions of the Great Pyramid, but perhaps the first modern traveler who carefully and successfully examined the Pyramid was Nicholas Shaw in 1721. He was soon followed by others including John Greaves, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University. Greaves began the first truly scientific study and investigation of the Great Pyramid, thoroughly exploring the structure. In 1737 he published his "Pyramidographia" giving the results of his laborious observations and measurements.

In 1798, the French defeated the Ottoman Turks at the "Battle of the Pyramids" and Napoleon became master of Egypt. At this time, the engineers of Napoleon's army explored the Pyramid. While making measurements they uncovered much valuable information.



It was they who discovered the corner sockets, peculiar to no other pyramid, and also the relationship of the Pyramid's structure and dimensions to astronomical science.

In 1817, Caviglia, a bold, but illiterate and fanciful seaman, became intrigued by the mystery of the Great Pyramid. He became convinced that there were still undiscovered passages in the interior of the Pyramid. Giving up the sea he settled down to explore the Pyramid and other neighboring monuments. Although Caviglia never found any "secret" passages, his efforts in cleaning out the known passage system elicited new facts regarding the interior of the Pyramid.

Colonel Howard Vyse, in 1830, was the next to make significant progress in lifting the veil of mystery from the Great Pyramid. With the help of a hundred hired laborers, he cleaned the passages of the Pyramid, then made measurements and observations. Colonel Vyse succeeded in interesting Sir John Herschel, the great English astronomer, who became convinced that the Pyramid, in its design and construction, evidenced a wonderful knowledge of astronomy, applied mathematics and other scientific information, predating our recorded knowledge by several thousand years.

Mr. Robert Menzies, of Leith, Scotland, is given credit for being the first to attract general attention to the assertion that the Great Pyramid was a treasury of Divinely given wisdom embodying chronological, meteorological, astronomical, mathematical, historical and Biblical truth. He also contended that this storehouse of wisdom remained sealed by Divine appointment, to be revealed to those now living; to whom these truths would bear witness, at a time when they would be most needed.

Later, John Taylor, a London publisher, gifted mathematician and amateur astronomer, began a study of the measurements of the Pyramid in order to analyze the results from a mathematician's point of view. His conclusion was that the architect of the Great Pyramid was not an Egyptian, either by race or religion. He believed it would be found, eventually, that the measurements and contours of the structures' passage system, and its chambers, were intended to indicate and symbolize a prophetic and historical record, especially in relationship to Biblical revelation.

It remained, however, for Professor Piazzzi Smyth, Astronomer for Scotland, to lift investigation and study of the Pyramid into the realm of applied science. With his wife, this astronomer spent many

months at the Great Pyramid, directing a large group of assistants who made scientifically accurate measurements and observations. The results were published, in three large volumes, nearly a century ago.

